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While the table of contents is very helpful, it by no means replaces the missing index, the desirability of which is not yet sufficiently appreciated by German scholars. A valuable appendix of Jodl's book, however, is a careful list of the psychological literature, which will be found very useful to the professional psychologist (pp. 407-448).

P. C.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM. By *W. J. Ghent*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. Pages, vii, 202. Price, \$1.25.

The expansion of Mr. Ghent's article in the *Independent*, April 3, 1902, into a book has given us the best piece of social satire since the appearance of Mr. Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class*. The word satire may not be altogether applicable in this case, for the main purpose of each book is scientific, i. e., to present and reason upon the facts. But sometimes facts are the most satirical of all things.

Mr. Ghent's book is an attempt to portray the drift of dominant social and industrial tendencies, to forecast the future social order by noting the direction of the current of industrial and social evolution. Modern tendencies as described here are toward great combinations in specific trades, coalescence of kindred industries and the integration of capital, an increase of farm tenantry, a stronger State, greater dependence of labor upon capital, etc., and the outcome is to be a "Feudalism which, though it differs in many forms from that of the time of Edward I., is yet based upon the same status of lord, agent, and underling." It is to be "a Feudalism somewhat graced by a sense of ethics and somewhat restrained by a fear of democracy." As "bondage to the land" was the basis of villeinage under the old *régime*, so "bondage to the job" will be the basis of villeinage under the new. These tendencies are pointed out and discussed with a wealth of illustrative material, which alone makes the book valuable to the student of social questions.

Apologists for the present order may criticise the book as a one-sided presentation of the facts, as ignoring or slurring opposite tendencies making for a true democracy, and there is some basis for this criticism. But the book is none the less valuable, for it takes a loud call to startle the complacent optimists who see nothing wrong with modern life, and, moreover, we cannot be sure that the author's forecast is not a true one, merely because he does not enumerate all tendencies. Those he does mention certainly exist, and no doubt the author hopes by presenting them forcibly to provoke thought that will lead to a strengthening of counter-acting tendencies. At all events, he discloses incidentally that, while present tendencies make for a benevolent feudalism, his own sympathies are with a vastly different social *régime*. The fine vein of irony running through the book, its felicitous expression, its marshalling of facts, and its luminous exposition of modern social and industrial life make it peculiarly interesting and valuable.

IRA W. HOWERTH.